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plants, animals, insects, objects, etc., and cause them to exhaust their powers of description upon them. Let the knowledge taught be gained by personal observation and experiment.

The first year's work must be almost entirely conversational. Begin by requiring the children to perform simple acts and tell what they are doing. Let the performance always accompany the words, thus will the idea which is to be conveyed by means of the act and the words become intelligible.

These exercises may be varied by motion, songs and simple games, viz: Let your feet go tramp, tramp, tramp, etc.

Can you tell, little playmate, who has

A few minutes each day throughout the whole school course would be profitably spent in teaching correct expression, by requiring accurate descriptions of actions performed by the teacher or pupils. At first they must be simple, e. g.: Walk to the door or look out of the window. Let the pupils ask questions of each other about what was done. It will be surprising how many different expressions will be given for a simple act.

Gradually let the actions become more complicated, e. g.: The teacher goes to the blackboard, takes the crayon in one hand, the eraser in the other, writes a word, erases it, puts the crayon down and walks to her seat.

These exercises should be so arranged as to illustrate all of the different uses of the pronouns, verbs and adjectives.

Let the children describe through the use of each sense the qualities of objects and things. Send a child out for a minute and require him to describe the sounds which he heard; or tell him to describe something he saw, while the rest try to think what it is from the description given.

This will suggest similar exercises for description of actions, qualities and uses of things.

We must not forget that "accurate description is the highest point of composition."

I will now briefly outline a study in plant and animal life which may be adapted to the work of any grade in school.

In making a selection of animals available.

2. Those which have marked characteristics and desirable traits.

3. Those typical of a large class. The cat or dog are good subjects for a beginning.

One. Observations and description of the form, size and color of the body as a whole.

Two. Covering of the body.

Three. Name and description of parts.

Four. Uses of parts.

Five. What the animal can do.

Six. What it likes to eat.

Seven. Where it lives.

Eight. The care and protection of its young.

Nine. Use of animal to man.

Ten. Other animals with similar characteristics.

Eleven. Stories, pictures and poems on the animal.

Each division of the subject will be studied in conversational lessons, after which a complete description will be required. After making a thorough study of one animal, those which follow can be compared with it. There is nothing like comparison for developing the child's powers of observation and language. If you wish to make a systematic study of plants, I would suggest beginning with seeds. Send or take the children out in search for seeds, or require them each to bring several kinds so that a variety can be studied. Arouse the interest of the children by telling a story of the seed, which personifies the life within.

Sort the seeds and require descriptions of different ones as regards size, shape and color.

Describe position and use of scar or hilum which is seen on some seeds. Present some which have been soaked in water, children compare with the hard ones. Observe and describe parts of the seeds, as seed coats and kernel.

In the kernel notice the embryo and albumen. Compare different seeds as regards the parts, children notice that some are divided into two parts and some are single.

Next take up conditions for growth. These may be illustrated by planting seeds in moist cotton, or by putting some over a glass of water on a netting. Others may be placed in dry soil, and by watching the germination they will be led to see that the seed requires warmth, moisture and air in order to grow. Next study the uses of seeds. With a sufficient variety for examination, the pupil will be led to give some

## CHANGES IN HAWAIIAN FLORA.

Interesting Results of Observations  
by Chief Justice Judd.

## LARGE NUMBER OF EXOTIC PLANTS

How Barren Wastes Have Been Transformed—Economic Use of Lantana Yet a Mystery—Charm of the Ilima. Description of Flora of Former Days.

Chief Justice Judd at a meeting of the Social Science Club in 1891 delivered a paper on "Observations and Changes in the Flora of the Hawaiian Islands Since Their Discovery," which is given below. Mr. Judd states in his introductory remarks that the paper consists in a jottings down of his personal observations that he treasured during a life long residence in the country. Owing to the attention that is today being given in the schools and by the general public to the fauna of the country, the observations made by Judge Judd will be read with renewed interest.

When these islands were discovered in 1778 they were peopled with a barbarian race which had for centuries been without communication with the outer world. This fact had limited the flora and fauna to those plants and animals which had been brought here from the South at the various migrations which populated this group, and possibly to some trifling additions in the way of seeds wind wafted or swept on to our shores by the sea. The similarity of the fauna and flora of one island with another would indicate that no important addition had been made in this way, certainly not within a period near the discovery of these islands. But the additions made to the flora and fauna of these islands since they were discovered have been very great and have materially altered the appearance of the country and the character of its pursuits and have increased the comforts of its inhabitants. In order to adequately realize the changes produced we must picture to ourselves the condition of these islands when first introduced to the outside world.

Honolulu was then a barren waste. The only trees standing were the coconuts along the beach. The mountains of the Koolau range taking the moisture of the trade wind clouds, the showers fell further up the valleys and ridges than they do now. The Kona storms of the winter season wet down the plains and induced a growth of native grasses and weeds, which when scorched with the summer sun died down. Drinking water for the chiefs and those who could afford to send for it was obtained from the mountain springs and brought down in calabashes. The early foreign settlers dug wells which afforded hard water impregnated with salts. This was used for domestic purposes, cooking and washing, and rain water collected in large casks set up at the corners of buildings supplied the drinking water. There was no manicure grass. When introduced it was for many years the greatest boon these islands had received.

This grass (*cynodon dactylon*) Dr. Hildebrand also calls the native manna grass *Stenotaphrum Americanum*, called "Bermuda" or "couch" grass, was already here in 1828 in a few small patches and by its quality of surviving not only drought but keeping a live though trodden by foot of man and animal, soon had its effect in clothing somewhat the barren plains and hill sides and keeping down the dust that was well nigh intolerable. On the other hand there was no "kikiana," no glue (*gum arabic acacia*), nor Hilo grass, nor lantana. Kekuaaoa planted some rows of hau trees along the principal streets of Honolulu, and these in time afforded a gratful shade. No other trees would grow in Honolulu without artificial irrigation. The experiment was tried of planting kukui and other indigenous trees in the Palace yard and in other places, notably on Kukul street—but none survived. But in the forties a pipe was put in leading from some springs just above the second bridge, and this water supplied shipping and a few families, and soon as the supply was enlarged its effect was perceptible on the appearance of the town.

The tamarind, mango, pride of India, pride of Barbadoes, broad leaved kamapli, brought here by Don Marin (Manini), and in favored localities kept watered, lived and were soon spread over the islands. The algaroba, a leguminous—mimoso—called *prosopis juliflora*, of which one specimen stood in the Roman Catholic church premises, brought here from Peru, bore seeds which became disseminated. This tree was called for years the "French" tree, from its being on the premises of the French mission. The rapidity with which this tree has spread over the islands is amazing. The sweet pods eaten by cattle and horses not crushing the hard seeds enclosed in a tough jacket are dropped in the ejecta of the animals and where twenty years ago on Barber's Point was a perfectly treeless country, producing nothing but scanty grass among its rocks, is now an almost impenetrable forest, from which thousands of cords of firewood have been taken without serious diminution.

During the first half of the century after the discovery of these islands, the manna grass was the greatest boon to those islands, during the second half the algaroba must take the honor. But the algaroba will not grow everywhere. It will not thrive anywhere on the islands where it is exposed to the trade winds freshly blowing from the sea, nor at any altitude much above the sea level. In furnishing firewood and thus checking the wasting of our na-

tural forests it has been of incalculable service.

The "oil" is a foreigner. It is one of the verbenaceous—starchy—tarapitha dichotoma. It ran rapidly over the pasture lands of this kingdom, but ran its race and is but little seen at present. Another oil, called the "Hilo oil" has had something of a career in some localities, but it is easily eradicated and is not much of a pest. The appearance and rapid spread of the indigo plant was phenomenal, which was only equalled by its disappearance. Only now and then, in fields left to fallow and kept free of stock, can it be seen. And yet thirty years ago it covered many of the pasture lands and in favored gullies grew as high as man's head on horseback.

The guava is now running its course especially in rainy localities. Furnishing both food and firewood, it has not met with much disfavor, as it can be eradicated.

As late as 1860, though introduced

there in 1840, the Hilo grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*), or sedge, was only found in the Hilo district. The Hamakua district was free from it, and it had not at that date come over into the Kohala or Kan. Nothing but absence of moisture is its enemy. It soon got a firm hold on all the windward and rainy parts of Hawaii, and the same is true of all the islands. It is all through the bush of Hawaii, even to an altitude of 5000 feet above the sea level. It spreads from its seeds in the droppings of animals. Though it is easily exterminated when mowed down and its sod ploughed up, it is proving more and more an enemy to the grazing lands of the islands. Beef fed upon it may be fat, but the tissue is dark and flavorless and the fat pale and soft. For this reason the Kohala cattle, heretofore much favored in the Honolulu markets, are now in comparative disfavor and numbers of them have to be driven to the high lands of Kona for fattening, where the Hilo sedge is not yet triumphant.

On islands like Niihau and Lualualei, and on the lee side of the other islands where the rainfall is not continuous during the year but afforded mainly by the Kona storms, this grass has to fight its way against the mannae and the native grasses, and so good pasture still exists there.

The glue (not the true gum arabic but acacia farnesiana) exists only in quantity on this island. It is thorny and impenetrable to horsemen, but the cattle find their way through it and, eating its pods and the grass under it, they are difficult to drive out from localities where it has the mastery. The glue is not generally exterminated by graziers. It does not thrive in rainy districts. But where the algaroba grows it will grow, and it undoubtedly is a pest.

The lantana was about thirty five years ago (Dr. Hildebrand says in 1858) a much admired house plant. With its flowers of every hue, it is indeed a pretty plant. In Kona, Hawaii, it is called the "Mikonoria" or "Missionary," for, as the story goes, it was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Paris, the veteran missionary. I was going to except the rainy spots like Hilo and Hanalei, but though its favorite habitat is the dryer portions of the islands, it will thrive on the rain as on the dry. Animals, like horned cattle, will browse it a little as an aromatic correction to dyspepsia, I imagine, but no animal eats it. Its prolific berries are eaten by the imported birds, the mynahs, the pigeon and doves, and are scattered everywhere. I have noticed it begins on the sides of the steepest paths of the windward sides of Oahu, and gradually spreads down until the little gulches then rank with the choice native grasses and plants are blanketed with it and the land ruined; nothing but vermin and small birds can go through it. Fire will not kill it. If it is cut down and burned and the roots grubbed up, the birds tow the seeds again. What its use in the economy of nature is, is yet a mystery. Will it run itself out as the indigo did, after it has exhausted all the elements in the soil essential to its existence? It is presumptuous to answer yes.

The "lolu," or native palm, is found in the wet forests of Hawaii and a few other places. But it was not until 1850 that the royal palm was brought here. The seeds were picked by a slave who climbed a tree in the Bishop's garden of Havana, Cuba, brought to Honolulu in Dr. Judd's pocket, and the only tree that was raised from them now stands in Mrs. Hobson's premises, just above the second bridge. This is the parent of all the specimens of this noble long-lived tree, which are seen all over the group.

The visit of Dr. Hildebrand to Java, Ceylon and India in 1865-6, and his introduction of numerous valuable trees and plants to this country forms a new departure in the botanical and floral annals of Hawaii nei.

The wine palm, sugar palm, *Inga dulcis*, *Pococaria Regia*, or flame tree of India, the *Canarium communis*, *canaripis hispida*, the various *Podocarpus*, etc., were all his importations. Carefully nursed till able to survive, they were distributed to the various members of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society and soon became great ornaments to our city and the islands generally. These tropical trees growing in such thrift, with the addition of flowers and ferns beneath them, convey the idea to those newly come from temperate clime the impression of a "conservatory broken loose." The samava or monkey-pod (*Pithecellobium Samang*) is a tree of great vitality, and affords a tough timber for certain limited uses. Its shade is dense and grateful, but its noxious influence over all grass and shrubs under its shade or within reach of its thirsty roots make it undesirable, except with a clear acre of land about each one. Under such circumstances, however, it is magnificent, rivalling the elms of temperate climates. This tree must have been brought here before 1850, the first one in Honolulu is remembered to stand in Dr. Wood's yard, now the premises of Dr. Mc Graw.

The Eucalyptus of course came from Australia. Its wood is tough, but twists when hewn up into timber, and is almost incapable of being split for firewood. As a febrifuge, its leaves are valuable, but it is now believed to have been much overrated as a prophylactic for malaria.

The ironwood from the South Seas is a much more valuable importation, growing readily as it does in the clear coral sand. It should be more freely planted on our sandy

wastes. This review shows that nearly all of our trees that appear to be thoroughly acclimated here are foreigners. A glance in any direction over our city will prove the assertion that nearly all of our plants are exotics. Only here and there the natives are seen, to wit, the breadfruit, coconut, kamani or kukui, only kept growing when nurtured with careful attention. These are typical of the fading race of aboriginal inhabitants. The bulk of our vegetation is imported. Within the recollection of the writer and of others in this society, the only flowers we had in Honolulu were the Damascus rose, that most sweetly scented of all roses, from which the otter is made. This was our only one until the red mouthed or Agripita, and the little button hole miniature came. We then had, also, the pink periwinkle or everlasting, and a white spider lily. Later came the multiform rose, now growing to perfection about the Volcano House. Then came the Montgomery rose, and later the Lamprac, cloth of gold and finally the multitude of ever-blooming, choice and delicate roses from the Dingee, Conard Company, which are in such profusion on every hand. Early there was brought here a double red hibiscus, then called the "Celestial rose." It is now rare, having been superseded by the single red hibiscus, a favorite hedge plant. We had before 1845, a common "four o'clock," a red cana or Indian shot and what we called a primrose (now gone), that opened with snap at sunset. A larkspur we also had in childhood, with whose flowers a little coronet, the size of a Kalakaua dollar, would be made by hooking the calyx of one blossom into the other—a favorite ornament for the albums of affection of those days.

The leis of forty years ago were

from the maile and favorite ilima, as now, and also the ends of the pandanus fruit and the red globes of the love apple or kikiana, strung together. Why are the natives so fond of the ilima? It is celebrated in their poetry, though odorless and very perishable. It must have some mysterious charm about it, for I see it worn as a fetich by accused persons coming into court to be tried for offenses. But the Hawaiian will make a lei of anything. If he cannot get maile or ferns or roses, he will string together the eyes of a pineapple, seaweed, shells or feathers, and however dilapidated his clothing and hat may be, a lei makes him happy. A cowboy with spurs as large as dinner plates, knife and lasso at hand, will walk into court on tiptoe with garlands of roses and plumerias around his neck, and see nothing incongruous in his decorations.

Cattle were introduced into the island of Hawaii by Vancouver in 1783. They were tabooed by Kameheme I for ten years. They became so numerous in that time that a party of Callifornians employed by the king for the purpose, killed some 40,000 of them in a few years for their hides and tallow. Cattle were introduced to all the islands, but have not run wild to any great extent except on Haleakala, Maui, and on Waialeale, Kauai. What has been the effect of these herds of cattle on our mountain vegetation? Undoubtedly grasses, ferns, vines and young trees are destroyed and thus the ground is made bare and the sponge of moss and leaves which retains the moisture and keeps further growth exposed to the sun and destroyed. A small valley on Kauai from which cattle were kept for a few years grew up with a jungle as dense as to be almost impenetrable. A large tract of forest land above Kukuihaele from which all stock had been taken and the land fenced, has grown up with ferns and Hilo grass so as to be almost impassable to horseman. While admitting that cattle keep young trees and shrubs down, they certainly can have no effect upon the large groves of gigantic ohia and koa. Yet we find hundreds of acres of dead forest on the mountain sides and plateaus of Hawaii. Has the denuding by cattle of the roots of these trees, removing the undergrowth and exposing the soil to the sun been sufficient to kill them? This is much doubted and there are tracts of forest on Hawaii, between Waipio and Poipu in Kohala, inaccessible to cattle, which have died in the same way. Is not the better solution that these forest trees have been killed by some insects or have they their appointed time and, owing to the cattle and horses, nothing is able to take their place. Much of the devastation of our forests is owing to fires, but where this has occurred the carbonized wood remaining without decay for scores of years will indicate whether the destruction has been caused by fire. Much of the dead timber I refer to, was not killed by fire.

Great changes have undoubtedly taken place since the discovery of these islands. It is within the memory of persons now living when the Pukapu plains, Waimea, Hawaii, were covered with trees, and one who rode through "Mud Lane" between Waimea and Waipio in 1860 cannot fail to see that in thirty years the forests have decreased by at least 50 per cent. Fifteen years of cattle grazing on the slopes back of Paahala plantation in Kau, have retired the forest and fern line at least one mile. To the goats, and to some extent the sheep that have run wild on Hawaii and Kauai mainly must be attributed a good deal of the deforestation that is going on. The only antidote which is effectual (since it no longer pays to kill the goats for their skins) is the wild dogs which are making sheep raising on Hawaii an impossibility. Canines are fortunately not gommon and do not eat tree roots and so when the sheep and goats are destroyed by the dogs and the wild pigs and smaller cattle reduced in number by them, we may hope that the vegetation will again increase in those ranges made bare by the goats and other ruminants.

The American mission had in early days a cattle pen beyond Kawalaohoa church. There the herd of cows with their calves were penned at night and the cows milked in the morning by the older boys of the various households. The cattle were then turned out and roamed along on the plains and up Manoa valley, to return again at night. All was then open ground eastward of the present Alapai street. The cows of Dr. Armstrong, who lived where the Punahoa Preparatory School is at present, were milked in the pens made of those premises, and the cattle were driven to the slopes back of Punahoa for their grazing. Within twenty-five years all the land between

Bretania street, Punahoa street, and Prof. Alexander's, was a cattle yard, and the dairy wagon of the East Indian man, John Kirati, the pioneer milkman, would start from here on its rounds. Previous to this, natives would peddle milk in quart bottles set in square boxes and hung on a pole over their shoulders, each bottle encircled with foil of dry bulrushes. Cattle were slaughtered on Nuuanu street, on the premises where the "White House" now is. After this region became too populous for the wild cattle to be driven there without danger to human life, this trade was removed to where Mrs. Ward's coconut grove is on Kukui street, and finally removed to its present locality below the prison.

The race track of the days of H. B. M. S. Amphitrite was on King street from John Nott's to the rifle range, and steeples chases used to be run starting from Thomas square to Mr. Jaeger's present premises across the barren, fenceless plains. The introduction of the valley water has made these plains habitable, and the necessities of our population have filled them with cottages and gardens. There was, however, some irrigation before the present water pipes were laid. Nuuanu Valley was a series of kalo patches between the first and second bridge; the water was laid on in ditches from the Nuuanu and Pauoa streams, and some kalo cultivation continued as far down as the present Fort Street church.

The Nuuanu Valley road, at first a trail, was thrown up between the kalo patches, and thousands of tons of earth and stones had to be carted on to make it passable. The road being made, the valley was the first locality occupied by suburban residences, and the taro patches disappeared. It does not take over a year, when the water is taken off, to convert them into well sedded pasture land.

The result of careful observation shows that the native forests increase on the windward and rainy sides of the islands but decrease on the lee sides. If increase of vegetation has an effect in increasing the rainfall, the clothing of thousands of acres on all the principal islands of this group with sugar cane has more than counterbalanced the loss of vegetation by deforestation.

We ought not to expect then any material diminution or increase in the rainfall. The statistics prove that the a priori deduction is correct. Vide—Professor Lyons' tables.

Recent observations on the island of Kauai confirm my opinion that the destruction of forests is not owing altogether to the cattle. The forests on the southern or lee side of Kauai on the land of Makaweli do not consist of very tall trees because it is not a very wet forest, but the trees are in a vigorous condition and the dead timber among them is very scarce. The live of forest is the same as when the Sinclair's bought the land about thirty years ago, and cattle both wild and tame have roamed all through the forests for years, without seriously affecting the density or the vigor of the growth.

I notice that the Hilo grass has made but little progress on half of the island from Lihue to Mana. In the Lihue district the "laihi" grass (which resembles the Hilo grass) is prevalent. It is, perhaps, too soon to predict that the Hilo grass will not have much of a career on the south side of that island; but such is my present impression.

I was much pleased to find that the progress of the lantana was not great, although the mynahs were everywhere, even in the furthest depths of the forest, which I penetrated. I am informed that owing to the perfect discipline on the island of Niihau no noxious grasses or plants have been allowed to flourish. The only pest which has so far escaped on that island is a small burr. This shows what man can do against nature.

## FOR INTER-ISLAND TELEGRAPH.

## Scheme For Communication By Means of the Heliograph.

Steamship Company Will Give Subsidy of \$50 a Month—Probable Request for Legislation

A gentleman interested in the promotion of some means of telegraphic communication between the different islands is at work on a scheme for the use of the heliograph which will doubtless be placed before the Government officials before the convening of the Legislature.

Although no exact computations have been made it is roughly estimated that the necessary paraphernalia to inaugurate the system will not cost more than \$1200 or \$1500 at the outside. The cost of maintaining the entire system with stations on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii, is estimated at about \$200 a month. One of the inter-island steamship companies has given assurance that they will guarantee \$50 of this monthly expense on condition that they are allowed to carry on all their business free of charge. It is believed that other business houses would give liberal subsidies which would reduce the Government subsidy to a minimum.

The American mission had in early days a cattle pen beyond Kawalaohoa church. There the herd of cows with their calves were penned at night and the cows milked in the morning by the older boys of the various households.

The cattle were then turned out and roamed along on the plains and up Manoa valley, to return again at night. All was then open ground eastward of the present Alapai street.

The cows of Dr. Armstrong, who lived

where the Punahoa Preparatory School is at present, were milked in the pens made of those premises, and the cattle were driven to the slopes back of Punahoa for their grazing. Within twenty-five years all the land between

## Give the Baby



TRADE MARK FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

FOOD TRADE MARK.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A Perfect Nutriment  
FOR GROWING CHILDREN,  
CONVALESCENTS,  
CONSUMPTIVES,  
DYSPEPSICS,  
and the Aged, and  
in Acute Illness and  
all Wasting Diseases.

THE Best Food  
for Hand-fed Infants.

OUR BOOK for the Instruction  
of mothers, "The Care and Feeding  
of Infants," will be mailed free  
to any address, upon request.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO.,  
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

## JUST RECEIVED

## HENRY CLAY AND

## BOCK &amp; COMPANY

## Hollister &amp; Co.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE

## LIMITED,

## IMPORTERS,

## HARDWARE

## AND

## GENERAL

## Merchandise

## The Agency for

## NESTLE'S MILK FOOD



## Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE scored a success in the Constitutional Convention of Utah through the support of the Mormon contingent, who looked favorably upon giving women the right of franchise because they are easily controlled. It appears that Mormon women have their peculiarities as well as Mormon elders. The usual run of orthodox householders have an old adage pasted in their hats, that "a woman convinced against her will is of the same opinion still." And they do say this applies particularly to politics.

An evening sheet scored a scoop in the announcement that the Bulletin is to be issued from the ADVERTISER Office. This is certainly a choice bit of news and up to the present time has no confirmation in the above named office. The publications for which the Hawaiian Gazette Company is responsible are the DAILY PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, Weekly Kuokoa and the Planters' Monthly. It publishes the Paradise of the Pacific, Anglican Church Chronicle, Y. M. C. A. Review, Ka Hoohana, The Time and the Sentinel, and prints The Independent. We are still open for business and can take in the Star and Bulletin if the necessary dollars and cents are forthcoming.

## ANNEXATION CRITICISM.

Scintillating now and again from political centers of the Republic which we will not attempt to specify, have come queries as to the solidarity of convictions of Government leaders upon the question of annexation. Radical enthusiasts have possibly made statements in private conversation, the spirit of which on sober thought they would not uphold and if introduced from another source they would condemn as unjust and unworthy of the character of the men who gave them voice. Those not in harmony with the present administration might say or do catch at those remarks like a drowning rat at a straw and flaunt them before the public with all the added color which a vivid imagination and a mind poisoned against all things American can create. It is then that they see fit to tell the people they are dissatisfied; the country is going to the dogs; annexation is a myth—a mere subterfuge put forward with the selfish motive of gaining office and political following.

That these sentiments are as thoroughly chimerical and founded as it is possible for a political opinion to be, there does not exist the shadow of a doubt in the minds of those who know the character of the men at the national helm and know what it is to respect honorable men sacrificing personal interests for their country's welfare.

The corner stone of the Republic is now and always has been annexation to the United States, and to accuse Government officials of being lukewarm upon this objective point of the present regime is to accuse them of being untrue to the obligations assumed in taking the oath of office. It is a peculiar fact that many people will not take the same common sense view of the integrity of individuals in public affairs that obtains in considering the same men in private business.

Allowing for the sake of argument that the powers that be are not doing what they might for annexation, what instance can be cited proving that they are not bound heart and soul to furthering the interests of the cause? What more can be done than is being done to put the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii? Of course President Dole might, and his colleagues of the Cabinet might, spend their time

standing on the street corners talking annexation and letting the internal affairs of the country assume a secondary place. They might play the part of the "popular" man, going about with American flags in their pockets and dressed in shirts of red, white and blue. They might cut any quantity of capers quite as foolish, but the very fact that they are quietly, honestly and unceasingly devoting their time to the consideration of matters that shall make this country better fitted for political union with the United States is the best proof a clear thinking man can have of the ardor with which they are laboring for the consummation of the hopes of every citizen having the best interests of this nation at heart.

We will allow that it would have been much better for the remarks of Minister Thurston before the executive session of the Councils to have been made public. Although it may not have a direct bearing on annexation, we grant that much misinterpretation would have been avoided had the facts which led to the fitting out of the Lehua been given more publicity. We can but believe that on some occasions mistaken ideas of the necessity of secrecy have obtained. But we also admit that there is an opportunity for an honest difference of opinion and we are willing to wait the verdict of time and coming events to demonstrate which of the two positions is the best taken. It is a narrow and illogical mind that does not firmly establish the premises before drawing conclusions.

What is needed in this country today is a careful attention to local affairs, an organization of forces that will enable an advance with telling effect when the time comes to take the question of annexation before representatives of the American people. That time is not now. Today is not the opportune moment for annexation bands to play or the tin pan chorus to raise its din. We are passing through the working days when it is the duty of every loyal citizen to take off his coat and put his shoulder to the wheel of good local government. Withholding a helping hand and criticising will be productive of no good either at home or abroad. The every day of annexation Sundays will not be realized by such tactics. The Government leaders have shown themselves true to their trust, and the hearty cooperation of the past will solve the problems of the future.

## COREA'S NEW CIVILIZATION.

Premonitory evidences of the advance of western civilization influenced by Japan are contained in a series of resolutions agreed to by the Corean Council of State. These resolutions call for the doing away of the distinction between the patrician and plebeian ranks and that men shall be selected for office according to their ability and without distinction of birth. \* The law which renders the family and connections of a criminal liable for punishment is to be abrogated and the offender alone punished. Early marriages are strictly forbidden and slavery abolished. As it is difficult to test ability by literary essays alone, the throne is to be memorialized to alter the method of selecting officials. A reform in the method of collecting taxes is also proposed and a specified statement of the use to which all government funds are put is to be required.

That the legal form of a higher civilization is advancing cannot be denied in the light of foregoing facts, but whether the officials who are in many instances practically cutting off their own heads, will enforce the new order of affairs is quite another question. The new regulations are destroying time honored customs, and the avidity with which Coreans accept the new order, as compared with the example set by Japan, will be closely watched by those interested in the study of the social characteristics of the Oriental nations.

Homer B. Hulbert, a writer of

the Corean Repository believes that the idea of class distinction ceasing to exist is Utopian. He says, "We Westerners talk about working up, but in Corea the great trouble is that a man of the upper classes, however desperate his circumstances, cannot throw off his coat and start in at the foot of the ladder. This resolution is not so much a law as a statement of opinion designed to give direction to public opinion and gradually work it up to a point where the enunciation of such a principle will be unnecessary."

Of the selection of officials on the basis of true merit, Mr. Hulbert says, "Coreans all knew that the literary examination was a farce, and that the man who could pay most handsomely or who had the ear of one of the influential officials would be sure to draw the prize, and yet there still remained that old, time-honored custom of going up to the capital and trying for a prize, and as the unexpected does sometimes happen, chance might favor them. Corean tradition and folklore are full of stories about examinations, and the doing away with them will eliminate a most fundamental factor from Corean life of today. It will be like taking from the Swiss his Alpine horn, from the Englishman his Christmas, from the Spaniard his bull-fight, from the Italian his Carnival, from the Turk his Mecca."

Here again may be noticed an ever present characteristic of advanced civilization. The whole machinery of the government is put upon a pure business basis. Sources of waste and government play

that possibly gave a certain poetry of corruption to the country's affairs, are to be wiped out and the rise and fall of personality depend upon personal capabilities, rather than "personal pull."

ON FIRST suggestion the proposed scheme of establishing communication between the different islands of the group by means of the heliograph seems a very feasible one. As business increases the necessity of some form of telegraphic communication becomes more evident. An inter-island cable is of course the objective possibility of the future, but it will doubtless be a good many years before the hopes of the community in this direction are realized. It will certainly be to the advantage of the country to inaugurate some system which will fill the bill for the time being. There is an appropriation of \$500 for the promotion of carrier pigeon service that has never been used and is not likely to be. While the heliographic system as applied to Hawaii is yet very much in embryo it is worthy of careful investigation and serious consideration.

SUCCESSION FORMS OF REORGANIZATION which the Citizens Guard has passed through have always resulted in increasing the utility of this important feature of the emergency police patrol of the city. With the distribution of responsibility which the last change brings about, a far more formidable, but at the same time easily handled body would face an attacking party from any section of the town. The people of the city have to thank the inventive brain of Captain McStocker for an armed constabulary, of which any city might well feel proud.

AFTER Carl Wichart has been duly tried, convicted and sentenced by the court a report is circulated of an endeavor to have his punishment mitigated. Can anyone inform the public why this man should be an object of the mercy of the Chief Executive? It is not the custom to handle men who go about "breaking heads open" with judicial gloves, and we can see no good reason why this case should be made an exception. The man ought to feel himself particularly fortunate to be allowed to get out of the country.

TURKISH postal authorities seize and destroy photographs of Mr. Gladstone and Professor Bryce, since the Armenian troubles began, on the ground that they are sedi-

## MONROE DOCTRINE ELASTIC.

"American" favors this office with a copy of The Argonaut, calling particular attention to the claim set forth by that journal that the Monroe doctrine is not applicable in the complications between England and Venezuela or Nicaragua. Undoubtedly the words used by President Monroe in his message to Congress are open to varied interpretation, of which examples have recently been furnished by the narrow attitude of the Cleveland Administration and the sweeping, broad-gauged expressions of Senators Frye, Morgan and numerous others of the same stamp.

It is not the disposition of this paper to act as sponsor for the United States as to what it should or should not do in determining the exact cases in which a strict enforcement of the Monroe principle is called for. It is most elastic affair, and its strength, so far as European countries are concerned, depends very much on the opinion of the President of the United States. Expressions that have come from the American people of today, however, indicate a desire for their Chief Executive to interpret the principle in its broadest sense and make at least an endeavor to establish a strong, unquestioned foreign policy. This opinion is not unanimous, but the casual student of the signs of the times cannot fail to appreciate that it is the conviction of a vast and ruling majority.

The New York Tribune, in commenting upon Ambassador Eustis' remarks at an American dinner in London, says: "There are not a few Americans who spend their time abroad apologizing for their institutions, and they return with a feeling of discontent with home life, and are out of touch with the social and political tendencies of their own country. Ambassador Eustis is not an American of that type." So it appears to be with the Monroe doctrine. Not a few are attempting to apologize for its existence, and, because they cannot eradicate the principle from the minds of the people, endeavor to destroy its force so far as possible. The majority are not of that type, but, as Lowell has said, have a way of looking at things and treating of them, which they derive from the soil that holds their fathers and waits for them. Recent events forebode an aggressive reading of the Monroe edict, tempered with self-restraint against acquiring new territory by any other methods than purchase or treaty.

STUDENTS of the Orient will be interested in the journals and biography of the late Townsend Harris that are soon to be published. Mr. Harris was the first American Minister resident in Japan, serving from 1856 to 1862. Besides making the first treaty granting foreign trade and residence, Mr. Harris kept the United States flag flying over the legation at Yedo after the flag of every other nation had been struck and the ministers had removed to Yokohama. His journals are said to give a very correct picture of "old" Japan.

COMMISSIONER MARSDEN makes some good points for the use of Homing pigeons as a means of communication between the islands. If the discussion between the supporters of the two schemes will result in something tangible favoring either the heliograph or the pigeons, the people anxiously waiting for something to be done will be more than satisfied. Competition is the life of trade, and the people of the islands cannot long afford to depend entirely upon steamer mails to fill the requirements of local business.

AMONG the men recently suggested as a possible successor to Minister Thurston, the name of Charles R. Bishop has been advanced. Mr. Bishop certainly has many personal qualities which would recommend him to a position in the diplomatic corps at Washington.

AFTER the experiences of the last New York Legislature, the Outlook comes to the conclusion that the next reform movement will strike at corrupt legislators and do away with the political rings of which the municipal manipulators are little more than willing puppets. At all events there seems little disposition to let reform measures drop with the house cleanings of the cities.

THE last result of the newspaper shuffle that has been going on of late is the appearance of the Evening Bulletin under the management of B. L. Finney, with J. T. Stacker as editor. The management map out an independent policy with honest opinions on every live topic of the day, and, if they stick to their text, ought to hold a good patronage. There is always room for straightforward independence. As a matter of financial success, that depends upon the activities of the promoters.

## Y. W. C. T. U.

In Ottawa, Lady Aberdeen has interested herself in many noble causes, but not in temperance. Yet a member of the Woman's Council who is a staunch white-ribboner as well, says that her Gracious Highness is showing interest in the W. C. T. U. as an organization, and that in the very elaborate reception given by Lord and Lady Aberdeen at Halifax recently no wines were served. Civilization moves in its highest, as in its lowest, circles. \*

\* \* \* The chief of police in an important American city has recently made a statement to the following effect: He says, "Intoxication has grown almost rusty from disuse in the past few years. I mean among our native population. Our books do not show more than three arrests a day for drunkenness, and we have a large Western city with over 300 saloons in it. Only a few years ago we thought if we did not have from twelve to twenty arrests it was an off day. I think there are two causes—one is the stringency of the times; the other is that public opinion has set strongly against the excessive use of intoxicants, and public opinion is mightier than law, indeed mightier than anything else you can mention. I have talked with police chiefs from all over the country, and the general opinion is that drunkenness has decreased in all sections; and although this is more marked among the well-to-do, drinking is not what it was among the laboring classes. Railroads, life insurance companies, mutual aid societies and many other organizations have refused membership and work to men who drink." This testimony comes from an unusual source and should hearten all good men and women in their efforts to promote a sober life.

Why are certain things unfit for women's ears and not for men's? is a query which a clergyman's wife finds it difficult to answer, after being excluded from the court in which three young girls gave their revolting testimony in the presence of a mingled audience of men on-lookers. In her mind and in that of every sensible thinker, the court might better have been cleared of the men, and the girls supported by the presence of elder women. Certainly there is need for more judges of the Bradley type to administer stinging rebukes to the carrier-seekers at their nauseating trials, who go to gratify a prominent curiosity. \* \* \* Catholic prelates are laying aside conservatism on the liquor question and coming out boldly for temperance. The recent utterance of Watterson, of Ohio, supported by the papal delegate Mgr. Satolli, is further seconded by the circulars of Bishop Kleane. "Surely it is time," he pointedly says, for them (the conservative prelates) to notice, that the bartender is but a pandancer to vice, and the saloon the gate to every species of depravity and crime. \* \* \* Warden George, of the Frankfort (Ky.) penitentiary, makes the thought-stirring statement in his annual report that of the five hundred convicts received during a recent year, more than four hundred claim to have been drunk when they committed their offense. Comment is unnecessary in the face of such an object lesson. \* \* \* The Legislature of Norway adopted a bill on July 24, 1894, whereby all men and women twenty-five years old are entitled to vote on the question of license or no license of the liquor traffic. Conservatives as they are concerning the action of women in public life, the sturdy Norwegians have found that without the help of women they cannot carry forward their temperance work as they desire.

## Timely Topics

May 16, 1895.

*Nomo homini lupus*—is a Latin phrase meaning "Man is a wolf to his fellow man; one man preys on another." The above phrase is one, which at the present time is of considerable moment to the people of the Hawaiian Islands. In the "good old days of long ago" we could leave our homes, and if occasion required even our places of business, and feel that everything would be as it was when we left; but times have changed, and with the rapid advancement of these Islands towards a closer relation with the United States, the attention that we attract abroad brings all classes of persons to our shores—the Tourist, the Capitalist, the Merchant, the Mechanic and Clerk, and the Burglar. Speaking of the latter class of individuals, there are several branches, viz: the Safe Breaker, the Train Robber, and the House Burglar.

At the present time the house burglar is the one who has graced our city with his presence, and to forestall his becoming too familiar it is necessary to use such means as will keep him at a respectable distance. Revolvers and clubs are all very well when it comes to a hand-to-hand fight, but you possibly may go too far and be amenable to the law.

We have a breaker that we consider to be the best ever placed on the market, it is the "Hendry Breaker" in 12, 14 and 16 inch cut. Many of these breakers and our Rice Plows have been sold and in every case have given entire satisfaction.

The Victor Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, sent us a number of their safes, of the size most suitable for Post Office, store and plantation use. They are "safe", durable, commodious, attractive and wonderfully cheap.

The Empire Washing Machine is built on the principle of not only the economy of labor to the user, but of rapidity and perfection of work turned out.

All plantations, machine shops, mills and anyone having use for belting are advised to see our stock of Jewel Extra Short Lamp Belting in sizes from 1½ inches to 12 inches double.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spalding's Block,  
607 Poetry Street.

## FOR THE CURE OF LEPROSY.

Twelve Patients Under Treatment at the Kalihi Hospital

## BEST MEANS FOR ITS ERADICATION

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Students at Oahu College have been unusually free from sickness during the gripe epidemic. This fact is due to the healthy location and good drainage.

Jeu Sao, a Chinaman accused of forging return Chinese certificates, was arrested yesterday. He returned by the Gaelic from a trip to China. J. W. Girvin traced the forgeries to Sao.

The largest cake of soap ever presented for public view in Honolulu is on exhibition at the Elite parlors. This immense cake is the production of the Honolulu Soap Works, and weighs 1100 pounds.

After a few minor amendments the new land law will be published in pamphlet form, giving opportunity for the public to become conversant with its provisions before its introduction to the Legislature.

All who have contributed three dollars or more to the Free Kindergartens are requested to meet next week Tuesday at the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 10 a. m., for the purpose of forming an organization to have special charge of this work.

From seventy-five to a hundred water-color and oil paintings have been handed in for the Kilohana Art League exhibition next week. The hanging committee will commence work this morning. Final arrangements will be made Monday night.

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"The Bennington may poke her nose in the harbor any day," remarked an officer of the Philadelphia last evening. While this event is a possibility, it is generally anticipated that the Philadelphia will remain at this station until the Olympia is sent down.

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**Officers Company A.**

Paul Smith was re-elected captain of Company A last night. Ed. Towsie succeeded J. Emmeluth, resigned, as first lieutenant. J. L. Carter, after a close vote on the second ballot, was elected second lieutenant. W. A. Smith, W. Prentiss, W. Fitter and L. Berndt opposed him. Refreshments were served.

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**Military Promotions.**

Captain Camara, Lieutenants Ludewig and E. O. Jacobson, composing a board of examiners, have been busy during the week. Several members of the regulars and volunteers were examined for promotion. Corporal Ferry, of Company F, passed for sergeant with a record of 100. The board will sit again today if Lieutenant Jacobson is able to attend.

**Officers Company A.**

Paul Smith was re-elected captain of Company A last night. Ed. Towsie succeeded J. Emmeluth, resigned, as first lieutenant. J. L. Carter, after a close vote on the second ballot, was elected second lieutenant. W. A. Smith, W. Prentiss, W. Fitter and L. Berndt opposed him. Refreshments were served.

**FOR SALE.**

Twelve Patients Under Treatment at the Kalihi Hospital

BEST MEANS FOR ITS ERADICATION

Great Development of Bacteriology During Late Years Has Opened Up Immense Possibilities for the Relief of the Disease—Bulletin of Progress.

How about Memorial Day?

Will there be a celebration on the Fourth of July?

Mrs. John Parker is visiting at the home of J. A. Hassinger on the Peninsula.

A speaking trumpet was found among the old lumber at Kawaiahaoo church.

There is talk of organizing a signal corps in connection with the National Guard.

D. Howard Hitchcock will leave next week for a three months trip to the Garden Isle.

The proclamation for the observance of June 11th as a public holiday has been issued.

There will be a meeting of all the physicians in the Islands at Honolulu next week.

Work on the new railway extension between Ewa and Waianae is being rapidly pushed.

Contributions toward the building fund of Kawaiahaoo Church continue to be handed in.

Quite a number of oil and water-color paintings were handed in yesterday for the Kilohana Art League exhibition.

C. L. Wight, president of the Wilder's Steamship Company, left by the Kinai on his monthly tour of inspection.

Professor Berger will accompany the Board of Health to Molokai on the 24th. He will take up the new instruments for the leper band.

The flooring of the second story of Pauahi Hall is now in process of construction. The stone work is progressing rapidly.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health does not propose to allow their recommendation regarding the new fish market to be pigeonholed.

Students at Oahu College have been unusually free from sickness during the gripe epidemic. This fact is due to the healthy location and good drainage.

Jeu Sao, a Chinaman accused of forging return Chinese certificates, was arrested yesterday. He returned by the Gaelic from a trip to China. J. W. Girvin traced the forgeries to Sao.

The largest cake of soap ever presented for public view in Honolulu is on exhibition at the Elite parlors. This immense cake is the production of the Honolulu Soap Works, and weighs 1100 pounds.

After a few minor amendments the new land law will be published in pamphlet form, giving opportunity for the public to become conversant with its provisions before its introduction to the Legislature.

All who have contributed three dollars or more to the Free Kindergartens are requested to meet next week Tuesday at the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 10 a. m., for the purpose of forming an organization to have special charge of this work.

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BEST MEANS FOR ITS

## ANNUAL TRIP OF MORNING STAR

Account of Work Accomplished in the Marshall Islands

## PLACES VISITED BY THE STEAMER

Great Demand for Books in the Group. Dr Rife's First Introduction to the Islanders in Their Homes—Incidents of the Voyage—Micronesia Mission

The annual trip of the Morning Star through the Marshall group commenced on September 21, when the vessel sailed from Kusae for Jaluij. There were on board Dr and Mrs Rife, Miss Hoppin and Miss Palmer, besides the pupils of the two schools. At Jaluij the German Commissioner was very friendly, inviting the missionaries to luncheon. This was Dr. Rife's first introduction to the Marshall Islanders in their homes. On Sunday, September 30, he visited the church at Jeremias's station on Jaluij, and he writes:

"I cannot tell you how glad I was to see that congregation, mostly Christians, who a few years ago were heathen and almost naked. Sometimes when one sees a teacher who has been located with a good deal of expectation, but who has gone astray, there is likely to be a feeling of discouragement; but when we look upon such men as Jeremias and some of the other teachers, we remember that Christ put a single soul in the balance with the world."

From Jaluij the Star went to Mille, where Josef and Lektop had done a good work. A similar report is given of the western end of Arno, but on the eastern end the assistant teacher has proved unfaithful. Of other islands Dr. Rife writes:

"Nabunbit is holding the fort at Aur, and seems to be doing it well. Bil we found at Malwolap, but he thinks he does not know anything and seemed to need an assistant. We accordingly left Lakien and his wife, a couple I married when I had been here but three weeks."

"At Meij, Larrijip had built a church during the year. He thinks, however, that it will need enlarging. The work seems very prosperous. We were here made a present of about half a cord of 'jenkwain,' a dried food which the natives prize very highly."

"From here we went down to Ailinglaplap. Matu and Kape Uri had been left here, but they did not agree very well and the latter had gone with his wife to Jaluij, where we afterwards saw them. He was not given work this year but may be reinstated next. We afterward sent Lanito to help Matu. At Namo we have another now but, I think, good man in the person of Nierik (little coconut). There did not seem to be a great many people on this island. Balih and Lokirin had been left at Kwojein, but we found on our arrival that Balih had given away to temptation but a few days before. He was accordingly taken to his home on Jaluij. He seemed very penitent before we left him, and may be restored to the work in a year or two. At Lai, Laiuklon is one of our strong young men. His work had a good showing. At Ujae the wife of the teacher had fallen. The people were desirous of having them remain, but we took them to Ebon, where Laidero can assist in the teaching and his wife live with her parents. If she does not do what is right, here we left Laki and his wife. The work did not look very encouraging, but Laki is one of our oldest and most faithful boys and may be able to build it up."

On account of the serious sickness of the wife of one of the assistant teachers who was on board, the Star returned to Jaluij, where the governor gave them a warm reception and readily granted the privilege to the Star of visiting Ebon and Namerik on its return to Kusae, instead of coming back to Jaluij and clearing from that port as is the rule. Dr. Rife reports that the state of the work on Ebon is very encouraging. There are three new teaching schools in different parts of the island of their own free will, without any expectation of mission aid. At Name-ik also the work was in good condition. The Star reached Kusae November 18th, just fifty days from the date of sailing. In reviewing the tour Dr. Rife says:

"I think the work in the islands on the whole encouraging. I had twenty-one cases of Bibles (Testaments and Genesis), and could have used many more. I would like if possible to give them all they wish another year. It is a very trying matter to be compelled to say: 'I cannot give you more, but must keep them for others.' There was also a great demand for the new primer which Dr. and Mrs. Pease prepared this year. I think the chief attraction in it is the catechism contained in the back part. Many of the Bible teachings are here put in a very plain and simple manner. There was, as ever, a good demand for the singing-books. I think it would be well, if the time could be found, to allow sixty days for the trip instead of fifty. We could not give the time to the work that we should like to, especially in treating the sick"—Missionary Herald, May, 1895.

Nelson Gets Six Months

In the Police Court Wednesday morning Gus Nelson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor for assault and battery on Captain Cook.

The case of ex-patrolman W. J. Hart for aiding and abetting in

the killing of Captain Cook

was adjourned to the next day.

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## ANNUAL TRIP TO MOLOKAI.

Two Weeks Business Disposed of by Board of Health.

## OAHU INSANE ASYLUM REPORT.

New Quarters for the Board in the Judiciary Building Physicians to Meet Next Week—Routine Work Disposed Of—Improvements, Etc.

President Smith occupied the chair at the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health Thursday afternoon, there being present with him Drs. Wood and Emerson, Member Lap-sing and Health Agent Reynolds.

Before the session was opened a letter was read from Dr. McGrew asking that a license be granted a Chinaman to smoke opium.

Dr. Wood explained how the opium habit should be treated intelligently and scientifically.

There was no difference over the spirit of the law. It was concluded to refuse the request for a license to smoke or use opium. The indorsement by the Marshal allowing the Chinaman to use opium daily was cancelled. If the applicant really needed the drug he must secure it from his physician. The Chinaman was authorized to procure from the city dispensary a minimum amount of opium daily.

Dr. Monsarrat's reports for the past two weeks were read and passed.

A letter was read from Deputy Marshal Brown calling attention to the increased number of Japanese prostitutes and citing the fact that they solicited trade in the most open manner.

The communication recommended that a certain portion of the city be decided upon where this class could be kept.

It would then be an easy matter to regulate their actions and the traffic. By request Deputy Marshal Brown appeared before the Board and explained matters in connection with the subject. A general discussion resulted without any definite action being taken.

The Deputy Marshal was instructed, however, to institute measures that seemed best for the regulation of dissolute women.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN, Members of the Board of Health.

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Oahu Insane Asylum for quarter ending March 31, 1895.

There are on the list of inmates 86 names whose different forms of disease may be classified as follows:

Mania (Acute)	14
Melancholia	2
Dementia	14
Acute Dementia	5
Paroxysms	6
Dipsomania	1
Imbecile	3
Opium Habit	2
Idiocy	1
Epileptics	6
Not Insane at Present	3
Total	86

The general health of the establishment has been good, the mortality small. The number of patients increased, causing an increased demand on funds, etc. It will be noticed by glancing at the list showing nationality, etc., that the large majority of patients are Chinese, Hawaiian and Portuguese, in that order. The percentage to their nationality being as follows:

About res. pop. Inmates Chinese..... 15,000 21 Hawaiians. 35,000 23 Portuguese. 8,000 15

Most of those committed have been some years resident in the Islands.

The utmost care is taken to keep the wards and cells scrupulously clean, which is a much more difficult proceeding than might appear to any one not familiar with the ways and whims of these poor afflicted. The keepers have watches of eight hours at a time, and each new watch sees that the keepers before them have left their wards clean and in good order.

Good filters have been supplied and an effort made to prevent the inmates from drinking other than filtered water. Their meals, which are excellent, are served at the following times and consist of:

Breakfast, 6:45 a.m. Boiled beef, rice, taro, stew, tea and bread, salmon three times a week for a change.

Dinner, 11:55 a.m. Boiled, roast or stewed beef or mutton, rice and taro, with pork and beans on Sundays.

Supper, 4:45 p.m. Fruit, one-quarter loaf of bread, cold meat, salmon, stew or meat balls.

All inmates who are accustomed to their food served more delicately, and can appreciate it, have their meals furnished from the Assistant Superintendent's house.

It is with great pleasure we watch the progress of the new Woman's Department, so sorely needed, and as soon as it is completed we shall have to tear down the cells (eight in number) constituting the wing in rear of Ward 3, and rebuild them. The wood-work is all rotten and sodden, making it positively dangerous to the health of those confined therewith. We only use them now in case of actual necessity.

A number of the inmates are working—some in the taro lands, some in the kitchen, and others around the buildings and grounds, but many and the majority spend day after day in the same place, and many in the same position waiting solely for their meals and night to come round again. They see little beyond their white fence enclosure, inside of which most of them are doomed to spend the rest of their unfortunate existence; and how surely

it is our duty to make these grounds as bright and cheerful as we can. It is, in fact, the first detail in the treatment of these people to have them contented and pleased with their place of detention, particularly in acute phases of the disease, partly because it will in itself be conducive to the return of health and reason.

To do this, to keep the grounds in good order, to build some extra cells in the place of those behind Ward 3, and to provide extra attendants for the new accommodations, will necessitate extra provision being made by the Board, who, I trust, will exert liberality in the matter.

The management of the Insane is a most important social problem, and must be conducted with liberality, and the unpleasant fact is also before us that insanity is on the increase the world over; not in proportion to the population, but with the development of intelligence and the progress of civilization. And while some are exerting prophylactic measures for the prevention of these forms of disease, it is our duty to be prepared to meet them—and meet them in the best possible manner. Conscious of the fact that our homes for their care and detention are particularly suited, as comfortable as possible and our treatment in every respect abreast of the times, comparing favorably with similar institutions in other countries.

What a strange circumstance it is—how few in our, or any other community for that matter, interest themselves in the insane or show any inclination to assist the management. Possibly it is because they do not know in what manner they can be of service or assistance. The Chinese are the only people who show any recognition, and as each new year comes around gifts to the insane are sent by these people. Now while we are struggling along in an endeavor to make the premises look bright and cheerful, how acceptable would be colored shrubs and plants (crotos, etc.) And I may say in this connection that should any of the charitably disposed public be good enough to send us any, they will be duly acknowledged; and if inconvenient to send them to the asylum, we will gladly send to any kind friends who will notify us.

I have to thank the committee on asylum matters for their assistance in many things. Trusting that this report may be satisfactory, I am, gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

GEORGE HERBERT,  
Medical Supt. Oahu Insane Asylum.

The Superintendent of Public Works will be instructed to make an examination of the asylum premises and report amount of expenditure required.

Agent Meyers reported details at Kalaupapa. His request to have the telephone line at the settlement repaired was granted.

A communication was read from Acting Russian Vice-Consul J. F. Hackfeld, transmitting a request from Mademoiselle de Trotzka, a Russian subject, aged 25, who desired to come and care for the lepers. As arrangements had already been made to bring out from France four Brothers for the work, the services of the Russian lady would not be required. The secretary was instructed to convey proper thanks for her kind offer.

The patients at Kalaupapa, to the number of 560, petitioned to have Dr. Oliver retained as physician at the settlement. The petitioners will be notified that there is no proposition before the Board of Health to remove Dr. Oliver.

Superintendent Scott wrote asking to be allowed to accompany the Board on their semi-annual trip to the Leper Settlement next Friday, in order to look after schools there. Referred to President Smith.

Dr. Thompson of North Hilo informed the Board that he would continue acting as attorney for plantations.

A protest was read from Frank Hoogs, a reporter of the ADVERTISER. He cited that he was not allowed to go aboard the Gaelic and attend to his duties, although the ship was not in quarantine. Others being allowed the privilege, he thought favoritism was shown.

Agent Reynolds explained the circumstances of the refusal complained of to the satisfaction of the Board. The vessel was in quarantine and no one was allowed on board. The guard passed a person thought to be a passenger. This caused the trouble.

Secretary Wilcox was instructed to reply to the communication and say that it was not the intention of the Board to show any partiality in matters of this kind.

Dr. Emerson, corresponding secretary, Committee on Treatment of Leprosy, presented a circular letter containing information on treatment of the disease. These will be sent abroad.

President Smith explained that physicians from the other islands would arrive next week and, after the next meeting would accompany the Board to Molokai. It was decided to meet on Thursday of the coming week and leave for the settlement on Friday, the 24th.

The new quarters of the Board will be the rooms now occupied by the Labor Commission. Thursday's meeting will be held there. The Labor Commission will occupy a room on the upper floor of the Judiciary Building.

A number of invitations will be issued to outside parties to accompany the Board to Molokai. Among them will be Captain Cochrane and two physicians on the Philadelphia. Prof. Berger will also go along and take up the new instruments for the leper band.

Citizens Guard as Military.

Under the proposed company formation of the Citizens Guard there will be two companies in the first division; two in the second; two in the third; one in the fourth and one in the fifth. There will also be a cavalry company and a squad to report at police headquarters.

Marshal Hitchcock will be the nominal colonel; the deputy-marshal lieutenant-colonel, with possibly Edward Hitchcock as adjutant. F. B. McStocker will more likely be elected major-commanding.

## SEC'Y GRESHAM LAYS DOWN LAW.

Rights of Merchant Steamers to Afford Asylum in Foreign Ports.

Shipmaster Must Use His Own Discretion to Considerable Extent Under Local Jurisdiction.

Secretary Gresham has laid down some doctrine touching the rights of merchant steamers in foreign ports to afford asylum to refugees that may be of great importance to commanders of vessels, says a recent dispatch from Washington.

This was called out by a letter addressed to the State Department in December, 1893, by C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, asking for an exact definition of the powers of the captains of merchant steamers in this respect. The Secretary responded that the so-called doctrine of the right of asylum having no application to merchant vessels in port, it follows that the shipmaster cannot exercise discretion on the character of an offense charged against a refugee.

While no general rule can be laid down as a comprehensive principle, a merchant vessel in a foreign port is within the local jurisdiction of the country with respect to offenses or offenders against the laws thereof, and an orderly demand for a surrender of the person accused of the crime by a due process of law, with the exhibition of the warrant of arrest in the hands of the regularly accredited officers of the law, may not be disregarded or resisted by the master of the ship. Arbitrary attempts to capture the passenger by force may call for a disavowal when a resort to violence endangers the lives of innocent people and the property of a friendly nation.

Whether, if force be threatened, the master of the vessel is justified in putting in jeopardy, by his resistance, the interests confided to his care, must be largely questioned for his discretion. That passengers may have come on board at the port where a demand is made, or at another port of the same country, is immaterial to the right of jurisdiction.

The secretary concludes with an admonition to the American merchant captains to permit the orderly operation of law in foreign ports on their ships and thus avoid application for an asylum for refugees and occasions for the exhibition of arbitrary force against their ships.

## Shipbuilding in Canada.

There is a scheme afloat to revive the shipbuilding industry at Quebec. Years ago Quebec did a large shipbuilding business, of course entirely in wood vessels. It is now proposed to enter there with iron shipbuilding. The steel ship plates to be used will be imported from England. Freight from England to Canada are exceedingly low in consequence of the number of vessels going there in ballast for cargoes of lumber. These steel ship plates are now at the lowest point ever known in England. They can be laid down in Quebec at about \$25 to \$28 per long ton, or fully 20 per cent less than they cost in Philadelphia, since they

are in the scheme to live in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE OF THIS REMEDY HAS GIVEN RISE TO MANY UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS.

N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, SOLD IN BOTTLES.

14d., 2s., 9d., and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

14 Great Russell Street, London, C. W.

## FRED. PHILP,

Saddle and Harness Maker.

MANUFACTURES SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS AND SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

## FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

Under his personal supervision.

No machine made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of CHAMOIS, SPONGES,

COMBS, BRASSERS, OILS, DRESSING SOAP,

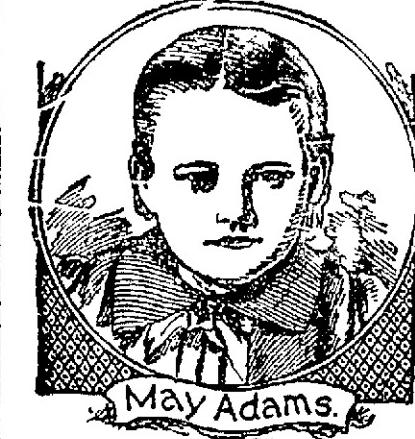
&c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember the Place, No. 92 King St., P. O. Box 133.

TEL. 811 1842-ff.

At Hawaiian Gazette Office.



May Adams.

## Hood's is Good It Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness, and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with

Fever and a Bad Cough.

Following this a sore came on her right side between the two lower ribs. It was a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expel bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter oozed from her ears. After each attack she

had a bad cough.

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sugar no.  
warehouse insctd. etc.,  
etc.

The bark Hesper recently here, has been chartered to load lumber for Port Pirie. She will return to Honolulu with coal. The schooner King Cyrus was chartered for the same place.

Baronette Crabbe is mentioned as the next superintendent of the Mai wharf. He is a most capable man and everybody who has business in the shipping line will be glad if he is given the position.

Experiments in France with aluminum for boat-building, while not entirely satisfactory, warrant the belief that, provided the bad effects of salt water upon this metal can be overcome or prevented, and this seems possible, aluminum boats will be made of success.

A few years ago the United States had to import armor plate for their war vessels. Today some of the best armor plate in the world is made in that country, the Bethlehem Iron Works especially excelling in this respect.

In a recent lecture in Philadelphia, before the Franklin Institute, it was stated by Professor A. E. Kennelly that submarine telegraphy now employs about forty specially equipped ships, about 150,000 miles of cables on the bottom of the sea, and about \$200,000,000 of working invested capital.

The steamer Victoria, which arrived at New York on April 19th, lost three of her crew by drowning while on the Mexican coast. While at Tampico on March 24th, the ship's carpenter, Henry Flodden, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found to be missing. His drowned body was recovered shortly after the steamer left that port, and was interred there. On March 31st, while that steamer was at Minatilan, the second mate, Alexander MacMillan, aged 35 years, a native of Glasgow, and Frederick Weber, a native of Germany, with another sailor were going ashore in one of the ship's boats and were capsized and the two former were drowned. The bodies were recovered and interred at Minatilan.

#### RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1895.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev.	Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—			
Waialaea	150	28.42	
Hilo (town)	100	28.26	
Papaikou	100	19.55	
Honomu	300	21.51	
Honomu	950	32.04	
Hakalau	200	16.88	
Honobina	.....	21.50	
Laupahoehoe	10	24.97	
Laupahoehoe	900	54.77	
Ookala	400	24.93	
Kukauan	250	20.01	
Paiau	750	29.82	
Paahau	300	14.88	
Paahau	1000	24.85	
Honokaa	440	16.63	
Kukuihaele	700	19.09	
Nidini	200	11.96	
Kohala	350	14.76	
Kohala Mission	553	11.84	
Waiamea	2730	6.43	
Puukapu	3025	11.56	
Kaiuua	950	6.94	
Holualoa	1200	.....	
Laalao	800	.....	
Kealakekua	1580	6.75	
Naalehu	656	2.12	
Honopu	15	0.56	
Hilea	310	0.50	
Pahala	850	.....	
Kapapala	2225	.....	
Volcano House	1000	.....	
Olaa (Mason)	1650	39.62	
Waiaikuhula	750	20.96	
Kapoho	50	7.21	
Pohokai	10	.....	
MAUI—			
Waikapu	600	4.45	
Kula	4000	2.54	
Puunomai	1400	0.68	
Haleakala Ranch	2000	3.07	
Pida	180	2.51	
Hana	200	23.54	
Olowalu	15	0.16	
Kaanapali	15	1.58	
MOLOKAI—			
Mapulehu	70	1.75	
LANAI—			
Koole	1600	1.41	
OAHU—			
Punahoa	50	1.77	
Oahu College	80	2.10	
Honolulu (City)	20	.....	
Kulaokahua	50	1.01	
King St. (Kewalo)	15	1.16	
Kapiolani Park	10	0.21	
Makiki	150	1.67	
Manoa	100	3.56	
Insanee Asylum	30	.....	
Nuuanu (School st.)	50	1.48	
Nuuanu (Wyllie st.)	250	3.55	
Nuuanu (Elec. st.)	405	7.00	
Nuuanu (Hwy way) H	780	9.29	
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	550	18.71	
Maunaeha	300	2.93	
Waianae	25	0.60	
Iwa Plantation	15	0.59	
KRATAI—			
Lihue, Grove Ranch	200	0.71	
Lihue Molokai	300	1.29	
Hanamauhi	200	0.91	
Kihuna	325	3.44	
Hanalei	10	7.25	
Waipawa	0	0.95	
Makaweli	0	0.60	
At Olaa 13 inches in twenty-four hours; at Waia 11 inches in twenty-four hours, and 4 30 inches in four hours; at Laupahoehoe 400 feet elevation as above, 177 inches for the month, and for hundred days in succession an average of 25 inches per day.			
J. LYONS In charge Weather Bureau			

GARTENBERG—In Honolulu, May 14, 1895, to the wife of Captain A. Gartenberg, a son.

NORRIE—In Honolulu, May 14, 1895, to the wife of Edmund Norrie, a son.

WHARF & WAVE

The schooner Jennie Ward is on her way to Makuhona to load sugar.

The bark Amy Turner was to sail from New York for Honolulu on the 15th inst.

The schooner Transit and bark Martha Davis are both on their way to this port.

The ship Levi G. Burgess has been chartered at San Francisco to load sugar at Hilo. She is 150 tons registered and will sail in ballast.

Captain Mahany of the Helen Brewer, expects orders by the next mail. At present he does not know whether to sail load sugar or set sail for Hongkong.

Masters of ships lying in the harbor do not take kindly to the trust's

sugar no.  
warehouse insctd. etc.,  
etc.

The bark Hesper recently here, has been chartered to load lumber for Port Pirie. She will return to Honolulu with coal. The schooner King Cyrus was chartered for the same place.

Baronette Crabbe is mentioned as the next superintendent of the Mai wharf. He is a most capable man and everybody who has business in the shipping line will be glad if he is given the position.

Experiments in France with aluminum for boat-building, while not entirely satisfactory, warrant the belief that, provided the bad effects of salt water upon this metal can be overcome or prevented, and this seems possible, aluminum boats will be made of success.

A few years ago the United States had to import armor plate for their war vessels. Today some of the best armor plate in the world is made in that country, the Bethlehem Iron Works especially excelling in this respect.

In a recent lecture in Philadelphia, before the Franklin Institute, it was stated by Professor A. E. Kennelly that submarine telegraphy now employs about forty specially equipped ships, about 150,000 miles of cables on the bottom of the sea, and about \$200,000,000 of working invested capital.

The steamer Victoria, which arrived at New York on April 19th, lost three of her crew by drowning while on the Mexican coast. While at Tampico on March 24th, the ship's carpenter, Henry Flodden, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found to be missing. His drowned body was recovered shortly after the steamer left that port, and was interred there. On March 31st, while that steamer was at Minatilan, the second mate, Alexander MacMillan, aged 35 years, a native of Glasgow, and Frederick Weber, a native of Germany, with another sailor were going ashore in one of the ship's boats and were capsized and the two former were drowned. The bodies were recovered and interred at Minatilan.

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, May 14.  
Stmr James M. Peterson from Kapaa.

THURSDAY, May 16.  
Stmr Kauai, Brown, from circuit of Oahu.  
Stmr Iwaiwai, Freeman, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY, May 14.  
Bktn Irmgard McNeil, for San Francisco.  
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai.  
Stmr Mikahala, Hagnud, for Kauai.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.  
Schr Esther Buhne, Anderson, for Port Townsend.

Stmr Waialeale, Smith, for Honokaa.

Stmr James M. Peterson, for Kapaa.

THURSDAY, May 16.  
Stmr Kauai, Campbell, for Hanamaulu.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bark Irmgard, May 14—18,684 bags sugar domestic value \$57,244.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui, per stmr Claudine, May 11—1 A. Wilder, Mrs. Hernden, Mrs. S. M. Carter, Mrs. Kaholokalike, L. A. Andrews, J. W. Colville, Mrs. Von Graveney, Miss Able.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, May 11—W. H. Deverill, W. H. Rice, J. T. Waterhouse and wife; C. T. Porter, Mrs. S. Bertelmann, \* Blake, A. S. and C. W. Deveaux, Miss E. L. Wilcox, M. Long and wife.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kauai, May 14—Jno F. Nugent, Geo. F. Fraser, E. V. Hull and wife, Way parts; W. S. Terry and wife, S. Ahm, C. L. Wright, E. D. Tenney, E. H. Hildsworth, H. Hoyley, F. A. Schaeffer, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, E. Wilhelmi, J. B. Kennedy, Geo. Russ, L. Ascu, Kon Yim, Let, Chong Kim On and wife, Mrs. Keala, Miss Kauai, Awa and wife, Rev. J. B. Erhardt, T. R. Walker and daughter.

For San Francisco, per bark Irmgard, May 14—M. Davis and wife, Miss Grace, Mr. Ingens, J. Cousins, O. A. Sanders, H. H. McClosky, wife and 3 children.

BORN.

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WEDNESDAY, May 15.  
Sch. Est. LEIBIG & CO.

Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wasting Diseases.

Dr. LEIBIG & CO., Importers of the greatest quality of Medicines and Preparations for marriage, life, duties, pleasures and to insure health. Slides, both give or sent direct, for observing symptoms, rare and singular diseases, and for examining patients.

Letters of Guardianship of the estate of Kauai, etc., issued to them.